



VOL. XXXV.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1867.

NO. 21.

The Maine Farmer.

N. T. TRUE,
S. BOARDMAN, Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

The New Board of Trustees.

We had just room to announce in our last issue the appointment of the new board of Trustees of the State Industrial College, but as our outside form was ready to be made up, we were debarred from saying anything upon the matter at that time. Those who wish to know the names of the gentlemen comprising the Board, in connection with what follows, will find them by referring to our last week's issue.

It will be remembered that at a meeting of the old Board of Trustees held in this city during the last week in January last, they petitioned the Legislature that the number of the Trustees might be reduced from sixteen (one from each county) to not less than five nor more than seven; and that "we believe we quote the words of the petition correctly" "they be selected with special reference to their fitness for the position, without regard to location." This petition was presented to the Legislature and a law passed in accordance with its suggestions. Soon after the adjournment, His Excellency the Governor appointed a board of seven trustees, and the same was sent to the Council for approval. As some time after, the names of two members of the Board were announced as having been confirmed, it was evident there was a hitch about the matter somewhere. We do not know the names of all the remaining members of the Board and so long as they were not made public have nothing to do with them. Our correspondent also says: "I am digging at the roots of one of my trees last summer, I accidentally discovered that many of the larger roots had grown straight down through the surface soil into the stony subsoil where there could not be much to nourish them, and I thought it might be the cause of their not growing better. Would that be a reasonable theory to apply to the failure of trees on such soil?" We think a more reasonable theory would be, that the roots by growing down to the depth of which you speak, were injured from being in stagnant water below the surface, which is usually found upon soils of the character you describe. A wet soil is the cause of much of the "bad luck" with fruit trees. We are glad you have found out you have been setting trees too deep in the ground. It is a mistake often made, but perhaps if a man made no mistakes in life, he would not know as much, as by occasionally committing them. You can try placing the rocks under the tree. If you do so please inform us, sometime, of the result. We would recommend for your soil, and indeed for any soil, a more shallow planting of trees. Your courage in this tree-planting amid the disadvantages and ill success you mention, is most commendable, and we trust will be long be rewarded by many satisfactory results.

2—Autumn is undoubtedly the best time for setting hardy fruit trees, such as the apple, as the trees will get a much earlier start in the spring. If, however, any one is anxious to have his trees growing, and could not or did not transplant them in the fall, it may be done any time in the spring before the swelling of the buds. Perform the operation with great care, and save as many roots upon the tree as possible.

3—Purchase grafted trees from some of the nurseries in our own State, instead of buying those from other localities. Trees five to six feet high are about the right size for transplanting.

4—The distance at which trees should be set is a matter upon which people often make mistakes. When transplanted into an orchard the trees look small, and it seems like a waste of ground to place them twenty-five or thirty feet apart. But in a few years, if the trees will well the things looks differently. We have seen orchards, where the condition of the trees would have been improved by removing every other tree. What the farmers want in this State is large quantities of manure, spread on thick and well covered, but not too deep." An opinion in this party in power?

Now ask any person of only ordinary intelligence, to look at the names of the new Board of Trustees of the State Industrial College as given by us last week, and say if he could tell from the reputation of the gentlemen composing it, why that should occupy such a position, any more than that of Trustees of the State Prison, Insane Asylum, or any other institution of our State to which it is supposed men are appointed from political motives and as a reward for some service done the party in power? Instead of being "especially fitted" for their duties, they are—with one exception—as well fitted for Railroad Commissioners, or Trustees of the Reform School or any other department of our State affairs, and a great deal more so. Have any of them been heretofore publicly recognized as especially interested in, and identified with this new movement in behalf of the education of the industrial classes of our State? Are they even regarded, whether at home or abroad—we make one honorable and worthy exception—as men largely interested and identified with our agricultural or educational progress? Are they men who can successfully cope with the numerous difficulties in the way of industrial education of a practical and scientific character, that have heretofore been met by able men in our own and other States, and triumph over them? And are they men whom the people of Maine, the intelligent, working men, for whose benefit this new Institution is to be created, would have selected to be their champions and advisors?

We care not that five out of the seven Trustees are Penobscot country men, or that four of them reside within a stone's throw of the Court House at Bangor. Some may say it is a sectional matter and the eastern part of the State is to have it all as they like. We do not say that, as we believe it is an Institution intended for the good of the entire State, and that when the right time arrives, and two or three more inefficient sets of Trustees have had their day, the right man will get hold of the thing and it will leap into an existence as successful as it will be enduring, and confer its benefits upon every part of the State alike. But we do say we had rather have a Cumberland county man fitted and qualified for the position, than a half dozen men from any other city or county in the State, who know nothing of their duties. The provision of the act creating the new Board, that the men composing it should be selected without regard to their location, and with particular reference to their qualifications for the duties, was one that met our complete approval; because we hoped to see in the Board the names of gentlemen in different parts of our State who have a special interest in the welfare of the State, and that the right time arrives, and two or three more efficient sets of Trustees have had their day, the right man will get hold of the thing and it will leap into an existence as successful as it will be enduring, and confer its benefits upon every part of the State alike.

4—Painting—Query. Messrs. Editors.—Quite a number of buildings will be erected here the coming season, and the question of preservation by painting is an important one. Every one wants his house to look well. All in general, and farmers in particular, are obliged to paint their houses. Some paint oil, others say it is not better than white-wash. Then comes the question, to the outside of a building, is cheapest—cost, effectiveness and durability being taken into consideration? As many are interested in this question, I am in hope it will be thoroughly discussed.

BARKWOODMAN. Dover, April 19, 1867.

Notes from Our Copy Drawer. MUSARES. Our practical contributor who signs his articles "H.", says he has used Superphosphate four years in succession, during that time tried different brands, and also four of bone; but got better corn from an application of bone and plaster, than from any other. He writes: "If a farmer has got money to expend in fertilizers, let him buy better hay and corn and feed it to neat stock, for I had rather have one ton of hay and two bushels of corn than a ton of any super-phosphate. The distance at which trees should be set is a matter upon which people often make mistakes. When transplanted into an orchard the trees look small, and it seems like a waste of ground to place them twenty-five or thirty feet apart. But in a few years, if the trees will well the things looks differently. We have seen orchards, where the condition of the trees would have been improved by removing every other tree. What the farmers want in this State is large quantities of manure, spread on thick and well covered, but not too deep." An opinion in this party in power?

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In what way education becomes a power, and how such an institution may exert a good influence on the community of farmers at large.

About Orchards.

Several inquiries have lately been addressed to us concerning the planting and management of fruit trees, &c. Not having room for the letters of our correspondents we reply to them collectively, and that they may better understand the answers to their several queries, we arrange them under the following general divisions:

1—To our correspondent at Dixmont, we would say there is nothing wanting in the soil he mentions, necessary to the growth of apple trees, and yet there is something wanting, because they do not grow. This is a seeming paradox, and is a thing rather hard to be explained. Mr. Thomas, who is one of the best authorities on the subject says: "Whatever soil will produce a vigorous growth of corn and potatoes, will in general be the best for fruit trees;" but we quote the words of the petition correctly) "they be selected with special reference to their fitness for the position, without regard to location." This petition was presented to the Legislature and a law passed in accordance with its suggestions. Soon after the adjournment, His Excellency the Governor appointed a board of seven trustees, and the same was sent to the Council for approval. As some time after, the names of two members of the Board were announced as having been confirmed, it was evident there was a hitch about the matter somewhere. We do not know the names of all the remaining members of the Board and so long as they were not made public have nothing to do with them. Our correspondent also says: "I am digging at the roots of one of my trees last summer, I accidentally discovered that many of the larger roots had grown straight down through the surface soil into the stony subsoil where there could not be much to nourish them, and I thought it might be the cause of their not growing better. Would that be a reasonable theory to apply to the failure of trees on such soil?" We think a more reasonable theory would be, that the roots by growing down to the depth of which you speak, were injured from being in stagnant water below the surface, which is usually found upon soils of the character you describe. A wet soil is the cause of much of the "bad luck" with fruit trees. We are glad you have found out you have been setting trees too deep in the ground. It is a mistake often made, but perhaps if a man made no mistakes in life, he would not know as much, as by occasionally committing them. You can try placing the rocks under the tree. If you do so please inform us, sometime, of the result. We would recommend for your soil, and indeed for any soil, a more shallow planting of trees. Your courage in this tree-planting amid the disadvantages and ill success you mention, is most commendable, and we trust will be long be rewarded by many satisfactory results.

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House-Painting—Query.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Quite a number of buildings will be erected here the coming season, and the question of preservation by painting is an important one. Every one wants his house to look well. All in general, and farmers in particular, are obliged to paint their houses. Some paint oil, others say it is not better than white-wash. Then comes the question, to the outside of a building, is cheapest—cost, effectiveness and durability being taken into consideration? As many are interested in this question, I am in hope it will be thoroughly discussed.

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THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, May 2, 1867.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Mr. T. M. Davis will call on subscribers in Washington County during the month of March and April.

Mr. Jas. Brooks is on a visit to our subscribers in Kennebec County.

Personal Influence.

Few persons are aware of the extent of their own influence, or rather, few are conscious of the extent to which they are capable of extending their influence over the minds of their fellow man. A man who settles in a new neighborhood exerts an influence which stamps its character upon more than one generation. If his influence is healthful, it will be felt for good; if hurtful, its poisonous blast will be breathed over the place which nothing can seem to remove. The farmer who cultivates well his lands will not, and cannot confine his influence within his own boundaries. He will be watched by others and imitated more or less in all his successful operations. The shrewd he is, the more carefully will he be scrutinized in all his successful transactions. A neighborhood of such men will be sure to exercise a powerful influence over each other, which will result in their mutual prosperity. It is unhappy the case that many men who have acquired a world-wide renown for their good deeds to their fellow men, and have received praise from every man's mouth, should be tempted in an evil moment to swerve from the path of strict integrity of character, and by the allurements of office, for venal purposes, or for the purpose of justifying some lurking secret habit of a damaging tendency, be tempted to yield to wrong, and lead their influence against the right. Such men rarely ever attain to the object of their wishes, and fall into contempt among those who were once their warmest admirers. He is truly a great man that commences a public career in a right direction and carries along with him through life a consciousness of rectitude. He dies lamented by his friends and respected by foes.

But we do not mean to be understood that influence is confined to the wealthy or the great. Persons in the humblest walks of life can exert a most powerful influence in society. Perhaps no person in the town of Brunswick has ever left so much to be remembered of them in the religious world, as the life of a poor colored female who lived and died in that town a few years since. Nobody that knew her dared to show her any disrespect. "She hath done what she could," is a passage of sacred truth full of meaning to every citizen, whether rich or poor, bond or free. As every motion of our bodies is said to influence and modify the action of all other matter, so does every act of ours, whether good or bad, exert its influence over our fellow men. We cannot escape the effect of our personal influence. It will be felt in our families, over our neighbors and in the world. "A man's happiness," says somebody, "is placed chiefly in his own hands." It should be our great aim to render our pathway and that of those around us, pleasant as possible the way through life. The effects of life should not have reference to what the world may say of us after death, which, at the most, will consist of a few lines in the newspaper, simply recording the date of our birth and death. Our whole characters consist in the nature of our personal influence. Man-kind will judge us chiefly by that standard. Let us then resolve that our influence shall be such as shall receive the approbation of an approving conscience, and whatever our position may be, that we will do as much good in the world as lie in our power.

EDUCATION OF DEAF MUTES. The condition of deaf mutes has for many years secured the warm sympathies of the philanthropist. Shut out from the world in a measure by the loss of hearing, recourse has been had to a method of instruction, by which they could communicate with their friends by signs, or by written language. Our own State has for many years educated a number of these unfortunate. From our personal observation, we know that a better method of teaching than the one at present adopted, can be practiced in a majority of cases. Children that have once learned to speak and then suddenly lost their hearing, can be taught the use of language, simply by watching the motion of the lips. We have seen a little girl of ten years, within a few months, who can converse readily, tell a story as fast as other children, and is as far advanced in her studies as the majority of children of her age; yet she cannot hear a word. We learn that there are quite a number of persons living in that State, who are capable of conversing by the motion of the lips. To our mind, the advantages of this method over that of signs, is very great. Nearly half the deaf mutes in this country have either once spoken, or have some power of hearing, and are fit subjects to be taught orally.

Children taught by signs are destined to cultivate their minds after leaving school. The process of sign-making is analytical and tedious. Every word must be spelled, to which but a limited number can be listeners. A school has been in operation in Chelmsford, Mass., for several years, where oral instruction has been taught with eminent success. From a pamphlet recently published by G. G. Hubbard, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass., we learn that there are about two thousand deaf mutes in New England. Many of them are at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, where they have been so far educated as to be able to take care of themselves, in a large majority of cases. It is an important question for our State to consider—whether a large number of our deaf mutes cannot be educated orally instead of by the use of signs. Massachusetts is agitating the question whether such a school shall be established, why may not Maine unite with her for this purpose, and send such of her children to such a school as can be taught by this improved method of teaching.

ARTHEMS WARD. It is singular how the fictitious name of Artemus Ward has interwoven itself into our literature. Never did a man make less apparent effort to become famous, yet he has reared for himself a monument which that of any other writer. We could not have believed when we met him a few years since, that his strongly jointed sentences and ideas, embodied in them, would secure for himself such a reputation. We remember him as a slender looking young man, of easy manners, but without any external manifestations of peculiar talent; yet one had only to listen a moment to hear something slipping from the end of his tongue which you would never lose. Conversing with him respecting his capture by the Indians of Utah, he said "it was a hard case to be compelled to fight four mortal hours against two thousand Indians, with only one butcher-knife." Such unexpected hits left an impression of the man at once. These apposite and opportune thoughts will be treasured up by hundreds and will never be forgotten. His humorous thoughts have served, to while away many an hour, and raise the depressed spirits of humanity. He may not have known how to apply his thoughts in the aphorisms of Joel Billings, or the keen satire of Noddy, but that irresistible good humor so quietly uttered in his bad spelling will long be remembered. The showman with his *walks figures* has found a niche in the temple of genius from which he will not soon be removed. Like Burns his fallings will be treated tenderly, while more than a volume of sentiment will be unfolded by the writings of those who hardly deserved to notice his white leisure. Heared as he was among the hills of Oxford county, we can hardly forgive our thought of his with reference to the agricultural capabilities of his native country, when he declared that the fellow who made fun of his *walks figures* would have something bad happen to him, which soon took place an account of his having willed to him a farm in Oxford county!

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA. Dr. J. R. Bell, of this city, has favored us with a copy of the valedictory address delivered by Prof. Morgan, at the Homeopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, March 22, 1867. It gives a history of the introduction and progress of homeopathy in this country, and the student will be interested particularly to the graduating class, in fine style. Among the list of matriculates of the college for the session of 1867, we find the names of two from Maine, viz., Chas. M. Fox, Winthrop, and Jarvis U. Wood, Augusta; and in the list of graduates also from this State, Irving S. Hall, Augusta, and Augustus Thompson, Univer-

Editorial Correspondence.

Kent's Zinc, April 16th, 1867.

DEAR FARMER.—We have just been watching some men sawing wood, in the yard of the Seminary building. Two hundred and fifty cords of wood are consumed on the premises. Cutting wood by horse power is becoming more common. We recently saw at the Mill House, near Mt. Washington, a mode of sawing different from that usually practiced. Whole trees are laid on a carriage, and a saw like a common cross cut saw, moved by horse power cuts off a log twelve feet in diameter every minute.

We have been over the buildings of this institution, and find them among the best in the land. The new female college cost forty-one thousand dollars. It will cost twice that sum now. Its general superintendence is under the care of Mr. Orrin Doggett. Everything adapted to the comfort of the students is here well provided for. The number of students this year is two hundred and seventy-five. Few institutions in New England have educated so many young persons during thirty-five years past as this. The corps of teachers is such that young ladies can receive instruction in studies equivalent to those of young men in our colleges. Indeed, we are not certain but that they would sustain a better examination in the graduating class in Latin and Greek, than the average of young men. The time has gone by when it is best to ask whether young ladies shall pursue such and such studies. The great question is, what studies are best adapted to a particular class of mind? The Institution has been under the care of Dr. Torrey for a quarter of a century. His genial manners, tact in teaching, firm discipline and devotion to the interests of the school, have done much to elevate it to its present position. Few men have done so well.

A good degree of attention is paid to the morals of the young. There is but little danger of this point in their education being carried too far at the present day. Young people need all the civilization they can get of the highest and best part of their natures, to keep them from going astray till they arrive at maturity. No young person need be afraid that he will not receive all the instruction necessary in this institution. Devotees to study and to the regulations of the school will insure success. Notwithstanding the large outlay for buildings, the school has already outgrown its accommodations; and the friends of education and of the institution, would do a good thing if they could erect another similar building, and endow a few professors.

We owe our thanks to the uniformly kind attention given to us from officers and students, during our short visit there. We left the Institution with more enlarged views of its power for good to the rising generation. The boarding house is the best we ever saw. Food in abundance and well cooked is the order of the day, and we cheerfully commend this institution to those who desire to send their children from home to school.

MOTEL OF KENNEBEC DAM. We have been very much interested in examining the model and plan of the dam across the Kennebec at this place, which are the work of Mr. Lewis Wells, of this city. Mr. Wells was one of the first men engaged in the work of building the dam, more than thirty years ago, and for twenty years was employed more or less on and upon it. During that time, and in fact ever since, he has made it a study, and the models and plans show that he understands it thoroughly, is familiar with all its weak points, and also knows how to obviate them. The models in wood consist of ten different pieces, or parts, varying in length from fifteen inches to ten feet, and the plans on paper, from three to six feet in length. Mr. Wells has made careful and accurate surveys of every part of the dam, lock, canal, and the river above and below the dam, both at low and high water, and his models, which are constructed upon a regular scale, show that however rough and uneven the bottom may be, the timbers to support the dam, which are placed on end, are made to fit to the bottom, in such a way that they cannot get out, no log can get in to injure the dam, and the dam will be safe to the water.

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of W. F. Hallett and others, for a new street on the range-way leading southerly from the new Belfast road, reported that the same should be laid out as a private way as far as the south line of the Hallett road. The report was accepted and notice ordered.

The Committee on Bell and Clocks reported that they had contracted with Baker Weston to ring the city bell on the same terms as last year. Report accepted.

Premission was granted to Horace B. Cony to build a stable on the lot where the one stands which he now occupies.

Messrs. Parrott & Bradbury were appointed weighers of coal.

The question of the liquor agency was assigned for a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen next Monday, May 6th.

TRINITY COMMANDERY. On Friday evening last, the newly elected officers of Trinity Commandery, K. T., were duly installed by Grand Generalissimo, J. M. Larabee, and the Sir Knights in this city made the occasion a pleasure to all who participated. The ladies were allowed to add their charms to the occasion, and a collation was served in fine style. The officers are as follows: Eminent Commander, O. Carter; Generalissimo, D. Gargill; Capt. General, G. P. Cochrane; Prelate, A. R. Knight; Senior Warden, Fred Hamels; Junior Warden, B. F. Warner; Treasurer, Eric Wills; Recorder, Geo. W. Dorr; Sword Bearer, J. M. Sanborn; Standard Bearer, I. A. Carr; Warden, Joseph Noble; Sentinel, M. H. Harlow; Captain of the Guard, J. M. Pond; J. S. Johnson; Jefferson Parsons.

SURGEONS. On Tuesday of last week, Chief Marshal Jones searched the stores of H. B. Lincoln, State street, and obtained about eight gallons of liquors. Mr. Lincoln waived an examination and gave bonds for his appearance at the next term of Court. On Wednesday Mr. Jones made another raid, which resulted in the capture and confession of twenty bottles of Schiedam Schnappa, and about two gallons of whiskey found in the drug store of Titcomb & Dorr. We are assured, however, that this firm were not aware they were acting in violation of the law in selling the preparation known as Schiedam Schnappa. The drug store of Elton Fuller & Son, was also searched.

COUNTER SCRAP. Hon. N. G. Hichborn, State Treasurer, states that the Soldiers' Bounty Scrap of the State, issued two years ago in \$100 pieces, and now payable, has been successfully counterfeited, and several pieces have been received at the Treasurer's office, from Bangor, Portland, Belfast and Ellsworth—showing that the spurious paper is widely circulated. The signatures of the treasurer are closely imitated. The words "Soldiers' Bounty Scrap," in the heading copy about a quarter of an inch more than the genuine. This, however, would not be observed except by expert comparison. The only safety is to refuse to purchase any of the scrap, unless from parties who are well known and responsible.

THE BOWDISHAN BANK ROBBERY. The trial of Bardsell, Simons and Maguire, charged with the robbery of \$60,000 in bonds and money from the Bowdishan Bank, in June last, commenced in Bath on Tuesday of last week, and resulted on Saturday in their conviction. The counsel for the defense having filed exceptions, the sentence was deferred to the August term of the Court. Another indictment is pending against the prisoners for entering the cashier's house and assaulting him with dangerous weapons. They will not be tried for the offenses committed during this indictment until the August term of Court.

THE CATHOLIC LEVEE. The levee given by the ladies of the Catholic society at Granite hall in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of last week, was largely attended, and proved one of the most successful affairs of its kind for the season. Father Egan was along with pleasure and greatly surprised that his friends were so numerous and so generous. The elegant chins set, competed for by vote, was won by Mr. A. W. Hayes, leader of the Augusta Concert Band. The net receipts of the levee were nearly \$1,200.

METHODIST CONFERENCES. The Maine M. E. Conference will meet at Bath on Thursday, May 24, Bishop Scott to preside; the East Maine Conference of the M. E. Church will meet at Wiscasset the same day, Bishop D. W. Clark to preside. We understand arrangements have been made with the Portland & Kennebec and Maine Central railroads, by which passenger carriages will be provided for the conference, and a special train will be provided for the conference to and from the hotel.

PROGRESSIVE SURGICAL OPERATION. At the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, Isaac Moody, now residing in this city, was wounded in the face, by which he supposed to be a buck shot, striking him in the middle of the nose and passing under the right eye. The surgeon, however, was unable to find the ball, and it was not extracted. The wound has given Mr. Moody much trouble, rendering his jaws stiff, making it almost impossible for him to open them, and for a long time he has been obliged to subsist upon liquid food entirely. On Saturday last, Dr. Geo. E. Brickett of this city, performed an operation upon Mr. Moody, and succeeded in taking from the right side of his face, back of the jaw, a flattened malleus of the largest size, which Mr. Moody has carried there for three years. He is now doing well, with a prospect of speedy recovery. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, such a wound would have proved fatal.

CRAY SCHOOL. The schools of the Village District commenced their spring term on Monday of the present week. Miss Carrie B. Hodges, of the Crosby street Primary School, takes the place of Miss Anna Harvey as assistant in the High school, Miss Richard Aspinwall charge of the school on Crosby street. Miss Foster takes the place of Miss Woodhouse as teacher of the Intermediate School on Kendall street. The new Grammar school in Waterbury Hall building, is placed under charge of Miss Mary S. Keene, and opened with forty-four scholars, all girls. We understand it is the intention of the Directors to make this school one for girls exclusively.

BALM BALZ CONVENTION. A convention of the Balm Balz Club of this State will be held at Portland, on Tuesday evening of this week, May 24. Matters intended for the general regulation and good of our clubs throughout the State, are to be deliberated upon.

DR. JAMES M. DODGE. Dr. James M. Dodge, of Falmouth, has been appointed on the Hospital Investigation Commission, in place of Dr. McRae of Bangor, and Nathan Webb, Esq., of Portland, who have declined.

THE PORTLAND & KENNEBEC RAILROAD COMPANY. The Portland & Kennebек Railroad Company have purchased land in Waterville, upon which they propose to build during the present season, a first class passenger depot, and a freight depot one hundred and fifty feet in length.

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THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Special Notices.

READ THE CERTIFICATE OF REV. R. T. FEULIN.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

With corrupt or tainted blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some acute inflammation, or in a sore throat, or in ulcers, depressed and good for nothing. But you can have a good blood. And your blood is invigorated. Arva's SAPARILLA purges out these impurities; it expels disease, stimulates the organs of life, and vivifies action.

There is rarely found a variety of SAPARILLA, or King's Gold, Tamaras, Ulva, Sorex, Eruptiones, Pinacites, and other Medicinal Roots, Scolic Head, Ring Worm, Cancer, & Conjurans Fumaria, Sour Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, & Feverish Diseases, Liver Complaints, and Heart Diseases. Try Aver's SAPARILLA, and see for yourself its invigorating activity with which it cures.

During last year, the public have had sold at \$4 & 100 bottles, presenting to give, a great number of druggists upon the sick, for they only come to you, if you, SAPARILLA, but often no curative ingredient whatever. The extract of SAPARILLA, which fill the market, will not do the same thing, has become synonymous with impotency.

It is intended to apply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the loss of obliquity which rests upon it. We have no doubt that it was Bitterine alone, under Divina Providence, that effected this wonderful cure.

Hudson, Mich., August 20, 1855. 421 R. T. FEULIN.

HOT STOMACH STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold in August by TITCOMB & DORR, Druggists.

HOTSTERRETT'S BITTERS,

Sold in August at FULLER'S Drug Store.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER,

An internal remedy, has no equal. In cases of rheumatic complaints, dyspepsia, hysteria, asthma, and in cases of night, by taking it internally, and bathing with it freely. It is the best liniment in America. Its action is like magic, when externally applied to sore backs, burns, sores, and sprains. For the sick headache, and toothache, don't fail to try it. In short, it is a true panacea.

The Rev. S. Ranney, writing of DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, from Bangor, Maine, says: "It is becoming popular; and in several instances I am assured that the cholera has been arrested, and dispelled by it." The late prevalence of cholera here has swept of about all the Pain Killers I had, and purchasers looking for a remedy will be disappointed by my inability to supply them. Please send me an invoice of \$100 for my first opportunity." Sold by all medicine dealers.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue.

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Threat Disease or Consumption.

OF THE RESULT.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Cataracts, Consumption and Threat Disease.

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before singing or speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. They are also useful in removing the effects of Physician, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

649

BROWN'S TROCHES,

Sold in August by TITCOMB & DORR, Druggists.

BROWN'S TROCHES,

Sold in August at FULLER'S Drug Store.

A COUGH, A COUGH, OR A Sore Throat,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue.

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Threat Disease or Consumption.

OF THE RESULT.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Cataracts, Consumption and Threat Disease.

Troches are used with always good success.

SCHEINCK'S MEDICINES,

Sold in August at FULLER'S Drug Store.

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES,

Sold in August at FULLER'S Drug Store.

AN EFFECTUAL WORM MEDICINE.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGUE COMFITS,

On Worm Lesions. Much sickness, both bodily, with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The "Verminous Comfit," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children.

Children having Worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of Worms in Children are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making Brown's "Vermeuge Comfit" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

GUERIN - R. Brown, Proprietor, New York. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines, at 25 cents a box.

125

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES,

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THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Poetry.

WOMAN'S DREAM.

"One little table is square, my boy,
With a red cloth, gold and blue.
What things are wrought on the heavy walls,
At the corner my very ma-ches stands,
Filled to the brim by the bustest hands;
With mirthes her face in the silver tongs;
I think she'll never come back to me again;
She's a good girl, "she said, "the ginn
From a troubled mast—last night's dream."
A ship comes on a crest,
And a woman wringing her hands in grief.
"She kneels in prayer; a whirling wheel
Grows out of the deck ship's plank and keel.
The wheel goes on in the spinning motion,
Till the red sun goes down; each hand is at its grates;
Her longing form is changed to gold,
Yet the hungry spindie n'er is full.
"A wood-grove raft keeps company,
With a vacant boat on a gallion sea;
How apt is human's thought to build!
Where a wavy dream may darken or gild!

LL.

"Life finds my last sea varies so;
Or wind, or calm, to me."

"Tea things are set for a chosen few;
Again our chintz, gold and blue;

The conjuring homely clothes and cravats
Of dairies have no place in the silver tongs;

My wife's hair lies in the flowing ring;

I think of yesterday's glad sun again;

"To us, I weep, of the ship on the roof
And the woman wringing her hands in grief;

"Of the spinner whose white arms changed to gold,
And the hungering spindle that never grew full."

There are tears impressed within her eyes,
And the wavy dream may darken or gild!

"Woman will dream, and man will build,
And each will have prophetic undulations."

—HIBAM RICH, in Atlantic Monthly.

Our Story-Teller.

A SUNDAY A CENTURY AGO.

A bold leather-covered book, the leaves yellow, the writing scarcely legible, from time and decay; evidently old, neglected. My to fire or to my private shelf.

These were my reflections as I looked over the papers of my late uncle, the rector of a Somerstshire village.

I liked the look of the book and decided for the shelf; and I had my reward, for I found in the cracked cover a small paper, written in ink, which told of the close of the writer's life; this story I now transcribe into a more modern style.

"He'll be fit for nothing," said my father; "an awkward booby who holds his awl and cuts his food with his hands."

So said my father, and so, I tell you, I was swarthy. I was fifteen; thick-set, strong, but terribly clumsy. I could not make a collar, nor sew a pair of blinder, nor stit a saddle, nor do anything that I ought to be able to do. My fingers seemed to have no sense in them. I was awkward, and I knew it.

I was good-tempered; could write fairly, and read anything; but I was awkward with my limbs; they seemed to have wills of their own; and yet I could dance as easily and lightly as any of my neighbors' sons.

"I don't know what he's fit for," said my father to the rector of the parish. "I've seen him to carpentering, and he cut his finger nearly off with an axe; then he went to the smiths, and burned his hand; he was fit for nothing."

"All of us have no time to teach him in a week than his master; he is fit for nothing."

"My father bought a fine instrument; and I was the heaviest—harsh, inharmonious out of tune—I know not why or how; but as it progressed, a spell seemed upon him and her; and I did, one by one, instruct him in the despised art, left-handed saddle-scarf apprentices, the practice of which he had heard rumors of. It was glorious! The first few strokes of my bow gave me confidence, and I did well, and knew it; through the hymns, through the chaunts, and then the anthems before the organ. What a life it was! It was good for twenty years of active life." The piffling to see an innocent babe, whose blood was pure for generations, inoculated with some terrible disease, that vaccines were taken from the body of a dead whale whose anterior blood had been prepared for centuries.

"It is fitful to see all habits of temperance set aside and the seeds of drunkenness planted forever by the family doctor recommending borbure.

I believe it is fitful to see a doctor who has had no training in his profession.

"I am waiting, with my master beside me,

"Sam, my boy," said the cobbler one day, "you shall have an instrument, and your father shall buy it for you, or the whole parish shall cry shame upon us."

"Our master's name is Tom, and he is a good man."

"Tom will dream, and man will build,

And each will have prophetic undulations."

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So said my father, and so, I tell you, I was swarthy. I was fifteen; thick-set, strong, but terribly clumsy. I could not make a collar, nor sew a pair of blinder, nor stit a saddle, nor do anything that I ought to be able to do. My fingers seemed to have no sense in them. I was awkward, and I knew it.

I was good-tempered; could write fairly, and read anything; but I was awkward with my limbs; they seemed to have wills of their own; and yet I could dance as easily and lightly as any of my neighbors' sons.

"I don't know what he's fit for," said my father to the rector of the parish. "I've seen him to carpentering, and he cut his finger nearly off with an axe; then he went to the smiths, and burned his hand; he was fit for nothing."

"All of us have no time to teach him in a week than his master; he is fit for nothing."

"My father bought a fine instrument; and I was the heaviest—harsh, inharmonious out of tune—I know not why or how; but as it progressed, a spell seemed upon him and her; and I did, one by one, instruct him in the despised art, left-handed saddle-scarf apprentices, the practice of which he had heard rumors of. It was glorious! The first few strokes of my bow gave me confidence, and I did well, and knew it; through the hymns, through the chaunts, and then the anthems before the organ. What a life it was! It was good for twenty years of active life." The piffling to see an innocent babe, whose blood was pure for generations, inoculated with some terrible disease, that vaccines were taken from the body of a dead whale whose anterior blood had been prepared for centuries.

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